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PENN ENGINEERING &
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and PEM MANAGEMENT, INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

PENN ENGINEERING &
MANUFACTURING CORP., a Delaware
corporation, and PEM MANAGEMENT, INC., a
Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

PENINSULA COMPONENTS, INC., a
California corporation,

Defendant.

E-FILING

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RICHARD W. WIEKING
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NO. DIST. OF CALIF.

Case No. **07 04231 JL**
**COMPLAINT FOR PATENT
INFRINGEMENT, TRADEMARK
INFRINGEMENT, AND
COUNTERFEITING**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1
2 1. Plaintiffs Penn Engineering & Manufacturing Corp. and PEM Management, Inc.,
3 by and through the undersigned counsel, for their complaint against Defendant Peninsula
4 Components, Inc., allege as follows:

THE PARTIES

5
6 2. Plaintiff Penn Engineering & Manufacturing Corp. ("PEM") is a Delaware
7 corporation headquartered in Danboro, Pennsylvania. PEM is the industry leader in the design
8 and manufacture of self-clinching fasteners.

9 3. Plaintiff PEM Management, Inc. ("PEM Management") is a Delaware corporation
10 headquartered in Wilmington, Delaware. PEM Management is a wholly-owned subsidiary of
11 PEM.

12 4. Defendant Peninsula Components, Inc. ("Pencom") is a California corporation with
13 its principal place of business in San Carlos, CA. Pencom was founded in 1982 and manufactures
14 and sells a variety of product fasteners.

JURISDICTION, VENUE, AND INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

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16 5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 15 U.S.C.
17 § 1121 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338.

18 6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Pencom.

19 7. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1400 and 1391(c).

20 8. Pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-2(c), this action is an Intellectual Property Action to be
21 assigned on a District-wide basis.

BACKGROUND

PEM's History of Innovation

22
23
24 9. PEM was founded in 1942 by K.A. Swanstrom, who invented a revolutionary
25 technique to attach "self-clinching fasteners" to pieces of sheet metal. A "self-clinching fastener"
26 is any device, usually threaded, that, when pressed into a softer metal panel, displaces the panel
27 material around the mounting hole, causing the fastener to hold permanently into the sheet. A
28 clinching ring, knurl, ribs or hex head prevents the fastener from rotating in the panel. Thus, self-

1 clinching fasteners become a permanent part of the panel, chassis, bracket, or other item into
2 which they are installed. Self-clinching fasteners can be installed in sheet metal using standard
3 tools, and do not require soldering, welding, or the creation of a threaded screw-hole in the sheet
4 metal itself. As a result, self-clinching fasteners are extremely useful in the design and
5 manufacture of any product made using sheet metal that is too thin to be "tapped" (*i.e.*, to allow
6 for the creation of a threaded screw-hole).

7 10. When Mr. Swanstrom founded PEM, it initially sold only one product: a self-
8 clinching nut that was used in an electronic device. The company has expanded considerably in
9 the sixty-five years since it was founded, and now sells over 20 different types of self-clinching
10 fasteners in thousands of sizes and variations.

11 11. PEM's self-clinching fasteners are used in a wide variety of products, including
12 computer equipment, automobiles, airplanes, business machinery, and farm equipment.

13 12. PEM's fasteners are extremely durable and are highly resistant to both "pushout"
14 (*i.e.*, the separation of the fastener from the sheet metal, caused by direct pressure on the fastener
15 itself) and "torque-out" (*i.e.*, the rotational slippage of the fastener within the sheet metal, which is
16 typically caused by tightening a screw or bolt in the fastener).

17 13. As a result of PEM's decades of innovation in the field, PEM and PEM
18 Management have applied for and received many patents and trademarks protecting fastener
19 designs and operations. The patents and trademarks are owned by PEM Management, which
20 licenses them to PEM on an exclusive basis.

21 14. PEM sells its products through a global network of authorized distributors. These
22 distributors sell PEM brand fasteners to a variety of customers, including suppliers of finished
23 sheet metal to original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs"). These OEMs include leading
24 manufacturers of electronic and computer equipment.

25 15. Due to the high quality of its products, its history in the field, and its commitment
26 to customer service, PEM is recognized as the industry leader; its fasteners are considered to be
27 superior to those of its competitors; and it has developed and enjoys considerable goodwill. As a
28

1 result, certain OEMs require that their suppliers use only PEM brand self-clinching fasteners in
2 their products.

3 16. As a result of PEM's position in the industry, some of PEM's competitors attempt
4 to copy PEM products, including PEM's trademarked and patented designs. In many cases it is
5 difficult to distinguish a genuine PEM part from an imitation part by sight alone, so some OEMs
6 and other downstream customers are misled into purchasing products that appear to contain
7 genuine PEM brand parts, only to subsequently discover – sometimes when the fastener fails –
8 that the product was not a genuine PEM brand product. In some cases, OEMs and other
9 downstream customers who have been deceived in this way fail to recognize that a defective part
10 is not a genuine PEM brand part, to the detriment of PEM's goodwill and injury to PEM.

11 17. In order to counter these efforts and to enable its customers and others to identify
12 genuine PEM parts, PEM uses a variety of distinctive configurations in the design of its products
13 and places a variety of distinctive markings on its products. These configurations and markings
14 are protected by trademarks or design patents.

15 18. PEM advertises its design patents and trademarks widely and encourages customers
16 to look for these distinctive markings. As a result, customers at various levels in the industry
17 associate the designs protected by PEM's trademarks and design patents with PEM. Thus, the
18 OEMs that insist on genuine PEM-brand parts know to look for certain distinctive fastener
19 markings or designs in order to verify that their supplier has, in fact, used genuine PEM parts.

20 **Pencom's Infringing Activities**

21 19. Defendant Pencom competes with PEM in the market for certain types of fasteners.
22 Pencom does not enjoy the same history of innovation in the industry for which PEM is known.

23 20. Pencom sells fasteners to customers either directly or through distributors.

24 21. Because Pencom does not enjoy PEM's reputation for innovation in the industry, it
25 has resorted to selling products that are identical in appearance to those manufactured by PEM,
26 which can be confused with genuine PEM products.

27 22. Counsel to PEM contacted Pencom, by a letter dated June 14, 2006, informing
28 Pencom of PEM's trademark and patent rights and stating that its intellectual property rights

1 “appear[ed] to be violated” by Pencom’s products. PEM identified certain specific patents and
2 trademarks owned by PEM Management that Pencom infringed, including all of those that are the
3 subject of this action.

4 23. Pencom did not cease its infringing activities. Counsel to PEM then contacted
5 Pencom, by a letter dated May 8, 2007, specifically informing Pencom that its products infringed
6 U.S. Design Patent Nos. D388,316 and D400,430, as well as a trademark registered under U.S.
7 Registration Number 1,400,893. In subsequent correspondence, including letters dated May 18,
8 2007, and June 11, 2007, Pencom has not disputed that its products infringe either of the
9 aforementioned patents.

10 24. PEM has also learned that Pencom was promoting some or all of these infringing
11 products using the model numbers that were identical to those of the corresponding PEM products.

12 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

13 **INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. D437,209**

14 25. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1-24
15 above.

16 26. On February 6, 2001, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“PTO”) duly
17 and lawfully issued to PEM Design Patent No. D437,209 (“the ’209 patent”) (attached hereto as
18 Exhibit A), which protects PEM’s property right in “[t]he ornamental design for a panel fastener.”

19 27. PEM Management is the owner of all right, title, and interest in and to the ’209
20 patent, including the right to sue for and recover for infringement thereof. PEM Management has
21 granted PEM an exclusive license under the ’209 patent.

22 28. PEM makes, uses, sells, offers to sell, or imports fasteners embodying the patented
23 design. Specifically, PEM manufactures a line of fasteners with product identifier PFHV, which
24 embody the design of the ’209 patent. PEM has relied on the distinctive design of PFHV fasteners
25 to distinguish the PFHV fasteners from those manufactured by PEM’s competitors.

26 29. Upon information and belief, Defendant Pencom makes, uses, sells, offers to sell,
27 or imports fasteners in the United States that infringe the ’209 patent, which Pencom offers for
28 sale under certain product identifiers, including, without limitation, the product identifier CV.

Moreover, Pencom's marketing material expressly identifies its CV fasteners as corresponding to PEM's PFHV fasteners. An ordinary observer, giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, would conclude that a CV fastener and the design protected by the '209 patent are substantially the same.

30. Defendant Pencom has directly infringed, contributorily infringed, and actively induced the infringement of, the '209 patent.

31. Pencom's infringement of the '209 patent is willful and deliberate. Upon information and belief, Pencom copied PEM's patented product. In fact, Pencom offers its CV fasteners using the product identifier for the corresponding PEM products. In addition, Pencom has had knowledge of the '209 patent and that it infringes the '209 patent since at least June 14, 2006, when PEM informed Pencom by letter that its products infringe.

32. PEM and PEM Management have been, and will continue to be, damaged and irreparably injured by Pencom's infringing activities unless this Court prohibits Pencom's infringement.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. D357,176

33. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1-32 above.

34. On April 11, 1995, the PTO duly and lawfully issued to PEM Design Patent No. D357,176 ("the '176 patent") (attached hereto as Exhibit B), which protects PEM's property right in "[t]he ornamental design for a panel fastener."

35. PEM Management is the owner of all right, title, and interest in and to the '176 patent, including the right to sue for and recover for infringement thereof. PEM Management has granted PEM an exclusive license under the '176 patent.

36. PEM makes, uses, sells, offers to sell, or imports fasteners embodying the patented design. Specifically, PEM manufactures a line of self-clinching fasteners embodying the design of the '176 patent, which it has assigned product identifiers PFC2P and PFC4. PEM has relied on the

1 distinctive design of PFC2P fasteners to distinguish the PFC2P fasteners from those manufactured
2 by PEM's competitors.

3 37. Upon information and belief, Defendant Pencom makes, uses, sells, offers to sell,
4 or imports fasteners in the United States that infringe the '176 patent, which Pencom offers for
5 sale under certain product identifiers, including, without limitation, the product identifier CC.
6 Pencom's marketing material expressly identifies its CC fasteners as corresponding to PEM's
7 "PFC2" fasteners. Upon information and belief, this identification is intended as a reference to
8 PEM's PFC2P fasteners. An ordinary observer, giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives,
9 would conclude that a CC fastener and the design protected by the '176 patent are substantially the
10 same.

11 38. Defendant Pencom has directly infringed, contributorily infringed, and actively
12 induced the infringement of, the '176 patent.

13 39. Pencom's infringement of the '176 patent is willful and deliberate. Upon
14 information and belief, Pencom copied PEM's patented product. In fact, Pencom offers its CC
15 fasteners using product identifier "PFC2," which appears to be a reference to the identifier of the
16 corresponding PEM products. In addition, Pencom has had knowledge of the '176 patent and that
17 it infringes the '176 patent since at least June 14, 2006, when PEM informed Pencom by letter that
18 its products infringe.

19 40. PEM and PEM Management have been, and will continue to be, damaged and
20 irreparably injured by Pencom's infringing activities unless this Court prohibits Pencom's
21 infringement.

22 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

23 **INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. D388,316**

24 41. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1-40
25 above.

26 42. On December 30, 1997, the PTO duly and lawfully issued to PEM Design Patent
27 No. D388,316 ("the '316 patent") (attached hereto as Exhibit C), which protects PEM's property
28 rights in "[t]he ornamental design for a panel fastener."

1 43. PEM Management is the owner of all right, title, and interest in and to the '316
2 patent, including the right to sue for and recover for infringement thereof. PEM Management has
3 granted PEM an exclusive license under the '316 patent.

4 44. PEM makes, uses, sells, offers to sell, or imports fasteners embodying the patented
5 design. Specifically, PEM manufactures a line of self-clinching fasteners embodying the design of
6 the '316 patent, which it has assigned product number PF12. PEM has relied on the distinctive
7 design of PF12 fasteners to distinguish the PF12 fasteners from those manufactured by PEM's
8 competitors.

9 45. Upon information and belief, Defendant Pencom makes, uses, sells, offers to sell,
10 or imports fasteners in the United States that infringe the '316 patent, which Pencom offers for
11 sale under certain product identifiers, including, without limitation, the product identifiers PR2901
12 and PR3349 under its CE product line. Moreover, Pencom's marketing material expressly
13 identifies its CE fasteners as corresponding to PEM's PF11 and PF12 fasteners. An ordinary
14 observer, giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, would conclude that certain CE
15 fasteners, including the PR2901 and PR 3349 fasteners, and the design protected by the '316
16 patent are substantially the same.

17 46. Defendant Pencom has directly infringed, contributorily infringed, and actively
18 induced the infringement of, the '316 patent.

19 47. Pencom's infringement of the '316 patent is willful and deliberate. Upon
20 information and belief, Pencom copied PEM's patented product. In fact, Pencom offers for sale its
21 CE product line using the product identifier for the corresponding PEM products. In addition,
22 Pencom has had knowledge of the '316 patent and that it infringes the '316 patent since at least
23 June 14, 2006, when PEM informed Pencom by letter that its products infringe.

24 48. PEM and PEM Management have been, and will continue to be, damaged and
25 irreparably injured by Pencom's infringing activities unless this Court prohibits Pencom's
26 infringement.

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FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. D400,430

49. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1-48 above.

50. On November 3, 1998, the PTO duly and lawfully issued to PEM Patent No. D400,430 ("the '430 patent") (attached hereto as Exhibit D), which protects PEM's property rights in "[t]he ornamental design for a spring-loaded panel fastener."

51. PEM Management is the owner of all right, title, and interest in and to the '430 patent, including the right to sue for and recover for infringement thereof. PEM Management has granted PEM an exclusive license under the '430 patent.

52. PEM makes, uses, sells, offers to sell, or imports fasteners embodying the patented design. Specifically, PEM manufactures a line of self-clinching fasteners embodying the design of the '430 patent, which it has assigned product number PF11. PEM has relied on the distinctive design of PF11 fasteners to distinguish the PF11 fasteners from those manufactured by PEM's competitors.

53. Upon information or belief, Defendant Pencom makes, uses, sells, offers to sell, or imports fasteners in the United States that infringe the '430 patent, which Pencom offers for sale under certain product identifiers, including, without limitation, certain product identifiers under the CE line of products. Moreover, Pencom's marketing material expressly identifies its CE fasteners as corresponding to PEM's PF11 and PF12 fasteners. An ordinary observer, giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, would conclude that certain of Pencom's CE fasteners and the design protected by the '430 patent are substantially the same.

54. Defendant Pencom has directly infringed, contributorily infringed, and actively induced the infringement of, the '430 patent.

55. Pencom's infringement of the '430 patent is willful and deliberate. Upon information and belief, Pencom copied PEM's patented product. In fact, Pencom offers for sale its CE fasteners using the product identifier for the corresponding PEM products. In addition,

1 Pencom has had knowledge of the '430 patent and that it infringes the '430 patent since at least
2 June 14, 2006, when PEM informed Pencom by letter that its products infringe.

3 56. PEM and PEM Management have been, and will continue to be, damaged and
4 irreparably injured by Pencom's infringing activities unless this Court prohibits Pencom's
5 infringement.

6 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

7 **INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 5,239,135**

8 57. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1-56
9 above.

10 58. On April 24, 1993, the PTO duly and lawfully issued to PEM utility Patent No.
11 5,239,135 ("the '135 patent") (attached hereto as Exhibit E), which protects PEM's property right
12 in "[a] press-in type fastener for mounting circuit board components or circuit boards to a chassis
13 grips a through-hole in the circuit board by radial expansion of the shank."

14 59. PEM Management is the owner of all right, title, and interest in and to the '135
15 patent, including the right to sue for and recover for infringement thereof. PEM Management has
16 granted PEM an exclusive license under the '135 patent.

17 60. PEM makes, uses, sells, offers to sell, or imports fasteners embodying the patented
18 features claimed in the '135 patent. Specifically, PEM manufactures a line of fasteners based on
19 the '135 patent, which PEM has assigned the product identifiers KPS6 and KPS9.

20 61. Upon information and belief, Defendant Pencom makes, uses, sells, offers to sell,
21 or imports fasteners in the United States that infringe the '135 patent, which Pencom offers for
22 sale under certain product identifiers, including, without limitation, the product identifier NK.

23 62. Defendant Pencom has directly infringed and contributorily infringed at least one
24 claim of the '135 patent and induced the infringement of at least one claim of the '135 patent
25 either literally or by the Doctrine of Equivalents.

26 63. Pencom has had knowledge of the patent and that it infringes the '135 patent since
27 at least June 14, 2006, when PEM informed Pencom by letter that its products infringe. As a
28 result, Pencom's infringement of the '135 patent is willful and deliberate. In addition, upon

1 information and belief, Pencom copied PEM's patented product. In fact, Pencom offers its NK
2 fasteners using the product identifier for the corresponding PEM products.

3 64. PEM and PEM Management have been, and will continue to be, damaged and
4 irreparably injured by Pencom's infringing activities unless this Court prohibits Pencom's
5 infringement.

6 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

7 **INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. TRADEMARK NO. 1,400,893**

8 65. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1-64
9 above.

10 66. On July 15, 1986, the PTO duly and lawfully registered and issued to PEM
11 Registered U.S. Trademark No.1,400,893 ("the '893 trademark") (attached hereto as Exhibit F).
12 The '893 trademark protects a distinctive mark used on a floating fastener in which one square is
13 nested inside another. The mark is nonfunctional.

14 67. PEM Management is the owner of all right, title, and interest in and to the '893
15 trademark, including the right to sue for and recover for infringement thereof. PEM Management
16 has granted PEM an exclusive license under the '893 trademark, which PEM affixes to its
17 fasteners.

18 68. PEM advertises and sells fasteners incorporating the '893 trademark. Specifically,
19 PEM manufactures a line of fasteners that incorporate the '893 trademark, which it has assigned
20 the product identifiers AC, LAC, AS, LAS, and F10.

21 69. Upon information and belief, Defendant Pencom offers for sale and sells fasteners
22 in the United States that infringe the '893 trademark. Pencom offers for sale under certain product
23 identifiers, including, without limitation, the product identifiers NA and NAL (with part numbers
24 PR2259 and others), fasteners that an ordinary observer would find substantially identical to
25 PEM's AC, LAC, AS, and LAS fasteners and bear the '893 trademark.

26 70. Pencom's use of PEM's mark in its NA and NAL fasteners is likely to cause
27 confusion regarding the affiliation, sponsorship, and source of such products.

28 71. Defendant Pencom has directly infringed the '893 trademark.

72. Pencom's infringement of the '893 trademark is willful and deliberate. Pencom has had knowledge of the '893 trademark and that it infringes the '893 trademark since at least June 14, 2006, when PEM informed Pencom by letter that its products infringe. Pencom has, to date, failed and refused to cease its infringing activities.

73. PEM and PEM Management have been, and will continue to be, damaged and irreparably injured by Pencom's infringing activities unless this Court prohibits Pencom's infringement.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

VIOLATION OF SECTION 43(a) OF THE LANHAM ACT

74. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1-73 above.

75. PEM owns the rights to the design of its AC, LAC, AS, LAS, and F10 lines of fasteners, and such design is entitled to protection pursuant to the provisions of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a). The design of PEM's AC, LAC, AS, LAS, and F10 lines of fasteners acts as a designation of origin that allows and causes customers to identify the product as a genuine PEM part.

76. PEM has advertised the design of its AC, LAC, AS, LAS, and F10 lines of fasteners continuously since 1986, and has encouraged customers to look for the distinctive design of those fasteners in order to identify genuine PEM parts. Customers in the industry associate the distinctive design of PEM's AC, LAC, AS, LAS, and F10 lines of fasteners with PEM.

77. Upon information and belief, Pencom has incorporated the design of PEM's AC, LAC, AS, and LAS lines of fasteners into fasteners that it offers for sale in the United States under certain product identifiers, including, without limitation, the product identifiers NA and NAL. Pencom offers the fasteners for sale to the same class of customers as those to which PEM sells its fasteners. By so doing, Pencom has used in commerce a false designation of origin.

78. Pencom's use of PEM's design in its NA and NAL fasteners is likely to cause confusion regarding the affiliation, sponsorship, and source of such products.

79. By its actions, Pencom has violated Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), in violation of Plaintiffs' rights and to its continuing damage and irreparable injury.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

COUNTERFEITING

80. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1-81 above.

81. On July 15, 1986, the PTO duly and legally issued PEM Registered Trademark No.1,400,893 ("the '893 trademark"). The '893 trademark protects a mark used on a floating fastener in which one square is nested inside another.

82. Pencom has used a spurious mark ("Pencom's Mark") that is identical to or substantially indistinguishable from the '893 trademark. Upon information and belief, Pencom has on multiple occasions used, sold, offered for sale, distributed, or advertised products in the United States containing Pencom's Mark, including in its NA and NAL fasteners.

83. Pencom knew that its mark was counterfeit, and its use of the mark is willful and deliberate.

84. At the time of Pencom's activities, the '893 trademark was in use by PEM and registered on the Principal Register for use on the same goods to which Pencom applied its mark, *i.e.* floating fasteners.

85. Pencom was not authorized to use the '893 trademark. Pencom's use of the '893 trademark to advertise, offer for sale, sell and distribute Pencom's products was and is without consent of PEM.

86. Pencom's unauthorized use of the '893 trademark is likely to cause confusion or mistake or to deceive customers as to the origin of Pencom's fasteners. Specifically, Pencom's unauthorized use of the '893 trademark is likely to cause the public to believe that Pencom's counterfeit products are the same as PEM's products and/or that Pencom is authorized, sponsored or approved by PEM, or that Pencom is affiliated, connected or associated with or in some way related to PEM.

87. Pencom's intentional and willful use of its counterfeit mark for its own personal financial gain makes this an exceptional case.

88. Defendants' unauthorized use of PEM's trademark as set forth above is likely to result in Defendant unfairly benefiting from PEM's advertising and promotion and profiting from the reputation of PEM, all to the substantial and irreparable injury of the public.

89. Pencom's acts constitute trademark counterfeiting in violation of Section 32 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §1114.

90. PEM and PEM Management have been and will continue to be damaged and irreparably injured by Pencom's use of a counterfeit of its mark unless Pencom's wrongful acts are enjoined by the Court.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that the Court:

- A. Enter judgment for Plaintiffs and against Pencom for infringement of the '209 patent;
- B. Enter judgment for Plaintiffs and against Pencom for infringement of the '176 patent;
- C. Enter judgment for Plaintiffs and against Pencom for infringement of the '316 patent;
- D. Enter judgment for Plaintiffs and against Pencom for infringement of the '430 patent;
- E. Enter judgment for Plaintiffs and against Pencom for infringement of the '135 patent;
- F. Enter judgment that the above infringement of Pencom is willful and award Plaintiffs treble damages, costs, expenses and prejudgment interest as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- G. Enter judgment that this case is exceptional within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 285 and that Plaintiffs should be awarded their reasonable attorney fees;

- 1 H. Enter judgment for Plaintiffs and against Pencom for infringement of the '893
2 trademark;
- 3 I. Enter judgment that Pencom has violated Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15
4 U.S.C. § 1125(a), by unlawfully copying the design of PEM's AC and LAC
5 fasteners;
- 6 J. Enter judgment that the above infringement of Pencom is willful;
- 7 K. Enter judgment for Plaintiffs and against Pencom with respect to Pencom's use of a
8 counterfeit of the '893 trademark;
- 9 L. Award Plaintiffs damages for Pencom's infringement and counterfeiting of its
10 trademark and/or Pencom's violations of Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act,
11 including but not limited to three times Pencom's profits and/or Plaintiffs'
12 damages, the cost of the action, and a reasonable attorney's fee;
- 13 M. Award Plaintiffs statutory damages for Pencom's use of counterfeit mark pursuant
14 to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c);
- 15 N. Preliminarily and permanently enjoin further infringing activity by Pencom and its
16 officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and all persons in active concert or
17 participation with them; and
- 18 O. Award Plaintiffs such other relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38, Plaintiffs demand a jury trial of all issues triable by jury.

Dated: August 16, 2007

BERGESON, LLP

By: 

Donald P. Gagliardi
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MANUFACTURING CORP.,
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